

NWp
971.35
R888

GOLD FIELDS

— OF —

British Columbia . .

— AND THE —

State of Washington.

Trail Creek Dist., B.C.,

— AND —

Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.,

THE CENTRE OF

GREAT MINERAL WEALTH.

The Royal Gold Mining Company's Properties Described.

NWP
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ANTIQUE
\$35.00
JUN 25 '65

Royal Gold Mining Company.

CAPITALIZATION :

3,000,000 Shares - - - Par Value \$1.00 Each

Stock Fully Paid Up and Non-Assessable.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

825,000 shares of the Capital Stock in the Treasury for development purposes.

OFFICES :

Spokane, Wash., and Rossland, B.C.

Officers :

President—J. G. McMILLAN.

Vice-President—ALEX. POLSON.

Secretary—D. D. BIRKS.

Treasurer—J. L. WHITNEY.

Trustees :

J. G. McMILLAN.

A. POLSON.

J. L. WHITNEY.

C. W. GERBOTH.

A. H. STILES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

PO known country to-day is richer in mineral wealth than British Columbia, from whose various mines have been extracted during the past thirty-seven years an immense output in gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, etc., etc., aggregating in value \$100,000,000. As the most primitive methods have only been employed in mining, however, the full value of the mineral resources of the country could not even be approximately estimated; but with the recent commencement of the era of scientific mining, and the greater facilities for prospecting now enjoyed, it is assured that the coming great development will show an enormous richness hitherto past comprehension. The name of British Columbia has in fact become the synonym of mineral richness, and its treasure chests are now open to the world. The recognized and greatest authority on mineralogy in Canada, Dr. G. M. Dawson, F.R.G.S., who for fifteen years was engaged in exploring British Columbia, says: "The explorations of the Geological Survey of Canada have already resulted in placing on record the occurrence of rich ores of gold and silver in various places scattered along the entire length of the Cordilleran (Rocky Mountain) region in Canada. * * * Because a mountainous country, and till of late a very remote one, the development of the resources of British Columbia has heretofore been slow, but the preliminary difficulties having been overcome, it is now, there is every reason to believe, on the verge of an era of prosperity and expansion of which it is yet difficult to foresee the amount or the end."

KOOTENAY, B.C., AND COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.

HE extraordinary growth of the mining industry in the Kootenay, and the consequent rush to invest money in a country which was barely known five years ago, but which now takes first place among the gold and silver producers of the world, makes a brief description of the district and an epitome of the reports a matter of much interest. California in '49, Australia in '51, and Colorado when Virginia City and Leadville were the centres of attraction, had no greater rush of miners and mining men; and that the enterprise of those who are pouring in from all parts is being rewarded is evident, by the satisfactory results and the promising prospects which each of the numerous mines show as development is undergone. Prosperous cities are springing up in every district, capitalists and merchants being attracted by the stupendous mineral resources of the country, which embraces an extent of about 10,000 square miles.

The output of ore in 1895 aggregated nearly \$4,500,000.00, and during 1896 increased to over \$10,000,000.00.

The most valuable discoveries of gold and silver are those a few miles from the international boundary line in the Trail Creek district, situated on the west side of the Columbia River, and bounded on the south by the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, equaling in richness the famous gold mines in the same locality, the extent of mineral and the wealth of which astonishes the mining world. Rossland is the site of the great Le Roi, War Eagle, O.K., and many other gold mines, the value of the ore from which runs from \$45.00 to

\$25,000.00 per ton, and a place that has grown in the first two years of its existence from a camp of a score of miners to a city of 8000 people, whose numbers are being increased by fresh arrivals daily.

South of Rossland a distance of six miles is the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and the wonderful mineral belt in which Rossland is situated extends over the line a considerable distance into the State of Washington, where, until March, 1896, no development of any kind could be done on account of that portion of the State being a part of the Colville Indian Reservation.

Early in 1896, however, the U.S. government, having recognized the fact that Northern Washington is immensely rich in minerals, threw open the reservation to prospectors. Scores of men who had been anxiously awaiting this opportunity rushed in and staked many valuable claims.

Among these earlier locations are the claims now owned by the Royal Gold Mining Company.

PROPERTY.

The properties owned by this company consist of three separate groups, viz.: The Royal Gold group of seven claims, the Empire group of seven claims, and the Pioneer group of two claims.

The *Royal Gold Group*, consisting of the "Royal Gold," "Gold Crown," "Granite Mountain," "Gold Eagle," "Fernwell," "Tull" and "Florence" mineral claims is located on Crouger Mountain, about seven miles northwest of Northport and three miles from the Columbia and Red Mountain Railroad.

East of this group are the celebrated Mountain View and Coyote mines, the ores of which are identical with that taken from prospect holes on the Royal Gold.

Surface assays from a ledge on the Royal Gold gave a total value in gold, silver and lead of \$59.50. And on the same ledge, at ten feet deep, the total assay value is \$62.49. On the Gold Crown, another ledge of considerable width gave a surface assay of \$10.05.

In addition to these ledges an excellent iron capping of twenty to thirty feet width runs across the group. And the experience of the camp has been that these iron-capped ledges require only depth to bring forth good values.

The Empire Group, comprising the Green Mountain, Max-Welton, Lexington, Champion, Empire, Wellington and Conglomerate mineral claims, is situated on Grouse Mountain, about one-half mile south of the international boundary line, and about six miles from Rossland, B.C.

It is also about three miles in an easterly direction from the Columbia and Red Mountain Railroad.

These properties are in the same belt of free-milling ore, on which the Helen, Knight Templar, Acme, Goldbug and other valuable properties are working.

The trend of the several well-defined ledges running through these claims is south-easterly and north-westerly, and has the same surface indications as those of surrounding properties, having ore of milling and shipping value.

The Eureka and Standard of the Pioneer group are about six miles from the famous Le Roi and War Eagle mines, in a south-westerly direction, and about 2,000 feet from the Columbia and Red Mountain Railroad.

Adjoining these claims on the west and south-west are the Double Standard and Great Republic group of mines, which now have a large quantity of ore on the dumps, identical in quality with that of the Le Roi and War Eagle.

Adjoining our property on the north, but just across the boundary line, is the Boundary No. 2, which has a splendid showing of sulphides and pyrrhotite ore, under the usual iron-capping.

On the Eureka and Standard also is a splendid iron capping, a part of which carries native copper.

TITLE.

The Company has a perfect title to these properties, there being no adverse claims or conflicting locations of any kind.

OBJECTS.

To develop and work the sixteen mineral claims, now owned by the company, on a careful business basis, and to make them dividend-paying mines as soon as energy, enterprise and money can accomplish it.

DEVELOPMENT.

Several thousands of dollars have already been expended in prospecting and experting the various claims, and establishing first class quarters for the miners now engaged in sinking a working shaft on the Royal Gold claim.

Machinery and a larger force of men will be put on as soon as the conditions of the work will permit.

To the following facts we especially call attention :—

1. The company has sixteen full claims in three separate groups, thus affording good prospects in as many different localities.

2. That surface assays were obtained running from \$2.65 to \$59.50.

3. That there is on the claims abundance of timber for all mining purposes.

4. That the properties are all easily accessible and close to transportation.

5. That we are essentially and emphatically a *working company*.

6. That the stock is fully paid and non-assessable, and that, according to the by-laws, no indebtedness may be incurred by the company.

7. That all individual stock of the company is pooled until the mines have been placed on a paying basis.

In view of the above facts, we believe that we are offering to the public one of the best investments of the rich Trail Creek country.

No stock but Treasury stock is being offered by the company, and all money received from the sale of stock will be used in developing the property.

A limited amount of Treasury stock is on the market at the extremely low figure of four cents per share.

Price advanced to 6 cents,

March 15th, 1897.

For further information or stock, apply to the Secretary or McMillan & Whitney, Rossland, B.C.

THE ROYAL GOLD.

Rossland Miner, January 13th, 1897.

PROMISING GROUP OF PROPERTIES IN THE COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Some very fine looking ore has been brought up from the Royal Gold group, on the Colville Reservation near Northport, now being developed by a Rossland company. The ore was taken from a depth of 20 feet in a shaft, and its value is chiefly in silver. It carries about \$6 in gold and probably 50 ounces in silver and a little lead. The ore is on the hanging wall, which is smooth and almost vertical. The clean ore varies in width from one to two feet—averaging probably 18 inches. All the ore now being taken out in the sinking of the shaft is of shipping quality.

ON THE RESERVATION.

Rossland Miner, November 25th, 1896.

ROYAL GOLD GROUP SHOWS A NICE BODY OF GALENA ORE.

Among the mining companies which are preparing to push active development on the Reservation during the winter is the Royal Gold Mining Company, which has just put in a complete stock of provisions and material for several months' work. It will work one of a group of seven claims on Cronger Mountain, about seven miles from Northport and four from the Columbia & Red Mountain Railroad. The company also has a group of seven claims on Grouse Mountain, not far from the Helen, Acme and Golding, and a group of two adjoining the Great Republic and Double Standard.

On the Royal Gold group assays of \$57 in silver and lead and \$2.40 in gold were obtained. About 15 feet of work has been done on one of the four ledges already discovered, and it discloses a vein carrying 12 to 15 inches of galena, assaying as high as \$62.50, and a good body of quartz carrying iron. At a depth of about 12 or 13 feet these ore bodies seem to be merging into one, in the form of solid galena and pyritic iron ore, showing some signs of copper.

The hanging wall is slate, and is separated from the mineral by about one-half inch of talc, while the other side of the contact on the surface appears to be porphyritic granite. The owners of an adjoining claim, which has a heavy iron-capping easily traceable through the Royal Gold, have done one assessment work, and at six feet depth have a foot of solid iron carrying copper pyrites.

SOUTH OF THE LINE.

Rossland Miner, December 29th, 1896.

MUCH WORK GOING ON IN THE COLVILLE RESERVATION.

SOME FINE ORE SHOWINGS.

*Great Republic and Double Standard—Grouse
Mountain Properties—Rich Mountain View—
Good Shipping and Smelting Facilities.*

The mines on the south side of the international boundary line are steadily pushing forward and attracting more attention every day. That the rich mineral belt which has built up Rossland and made Trail Creek a famous name throughout the world extends southward into the United States, there can be little doubt.

A comparatively short distance from the Deer Park and Silver Bell brings one to the boundary line, beside which and adjoining the Columbia & Red Mountain Railway, are the Great Republic and Double Standard mines, both of which have ore for shipment. This ore, which is of very good grade, resembles that of some of the best mines in the South Belt.

To the east of these is the Helen group, which has a vast body of practically free milling ore of fair grade, and across the line from it are a great many claims located after the opening of the reservation last spring, but as yet very little developed. Among these recent locations is a group of seven claims, owned by the Royal Gold Mining Company, on which are several broad ledges of free milling rock, assaying from \$2 to \$4 per ton on the surface.

Assessment work on other properties on Grouse Mountain has disclosed some very fine looking ore, which, though probably more refractory than the surface rock, will give much higher values. Several companies have announced their intention to vigorously prosecute development work in the spring.

To the west and southwest of the Great Republic and Double Standard, are many splendid prospects on Sheep Creek and its tributaries; while a little further south is the Coyote, on which a 100 foot shaft is now being sunk, and the Mountain View with its assays from near the surface of over \$100, making it the coveted prize of more than one prospector last spring.

Near these two claims is another group of claims owned by the Royal Gold Mining Company, on which they are now actively pushing development.

In this locality there is not only the iron cap, with good gold values underneath characteristic of the Trail Creek country, but there are also galena ledges assaying from \$30 to \$40 on the surface. A ledge of this kind now opened on the Royal Gold shows the most marked features of a true fissure vein. Between the slate hanging wall and the mineral is a regular seam of talc of nearly an inch in thickness; next to that is the pay rock varying in width from one to two feet, while the whole shaft is in a mineralized quartz, carrying considerable iron in addition to the galena. The outlook for some good mines in this locality is very promising. A little farther west are the Flat Creek properties, one of which was bonded a few days ago for \$30,000, and of which splendid reports are given.

The owners of mining property on the Reservation are jubilant over the proposed smelter at Northport, as it means for them smelting and transportation at the lowest rates without the expense of duty or sampling. It is predicted that before July, 1897, a score of companies will be producing ore in shipping quantities and of paying values from mines all within five miles of a line adjoining Rossland and Northport.

300 TONS IN SIGHT.

Rossland Miner, January 13th, 1897.

O.K. HAS THAT QUANTITY OF HIGH GRADE ORE
BLOCKED OUT.

LEDGE IS FIVE FEET WIDE.

Gold in Visible Quantities can be seen all through it.

Manager Warner of the O.K. is not yet able to say what is the extent of the ore body showing visible gold opened in the upper workings of the mine last week. He said yesterday he had already blocked out what he believed to be about 300 tons. This body of ore is 30 feet one way, 25 feet another, and over 5 feet thick. This would make 300 tons, allowing 12 cubic feet to the ton.

The discovery was made Thursday in the driving of the tunnel on what is known as No. 11 level. This is the upper of the three tunnels now being driven into O.K. mountain on the O.K. vein. Its face is further into the mountain than any of the others, and the discovery is therefore very important.

The ore is being taken out with great care and sacked. Seven sacks were taken out yesterday. How rich it is it

is impossible to say. This will probably not be known till the ore is run through the O.K. mill. It undoubtedly runs \$25,000 to \$50,000 to the ton.

Surface indications on the Royal Gold Mining Co.'s claims in the Empire Group are identical with those on the O.K.

LOTS OF MACHINERY.

Rossland Miner, November 26th, 1896.

ROSSLAND'S MINES ARE NOW EQUIPPED WITH
160 POWER DRILLS.

MORE PLANTS ORDERED.

*In another year Kootenay's Machinery Equipment
will be Unequalled except by the Rand.*

It is almost impossible to keep pace with the orders for machinery in the Rossland camp. We now have a capacity of 160 rock drills within a radius of three miles of Rossland. These drills are operated by compressed air. One year ago there were but two drills in the whole camp. The Le Roi had a seven-drill compressor in operation, and the War Eagle had a temporary three-drill plant.

We have grown from 10 drills to 160 drills in a single year. We are now using more rock drills than the entire Cœur d'Alène district of Idaho. Orders are already placed for a half dozen new compressor plants to be delivered within the next three months. In less time than that we shall have 200 drills in operation.

SHIPS 100 TONS PER DAY.

Rossland Miner, December 29th, 1896.

WAR EAGLE'S NEW SHAFT IS TURNING OUT \$80 ORE.

*Work in the West Chute—Good Grade, Arsenical Ore
Discovered on the Fault.*

Attention has already been called to the great record as an ore-producer being made by the War Eagle just now. The mine is now shipping to the Trail smelter 100 tons of ore per day. More men are employed in the mine than ever before, and the mine never looked so well. The ore in the shaft being sunk from the No. 2 tunnel is of

surprising richness in both gold and copper. Its value in both gold and copper is about \$80 per ton. The appearance of the ore certainly indicates that it is of uncommon quality. It is speckled all over with pyrites of copper, and carries no waste.

The average value of all the ore being shipped by the War Eagle now is perhaps not far from \$35 per ton, so that the product of each day being 100 tons is worth \$3,500. A month's business, such as is now being done by the mine, will yield over \$100,000.

Several claims owned by the Royal Gold Mining Co. have iron caps greater in extent than those found on the War Eagle.

THE WAR EAGLE SMELTER.

Rossland Miner, January 14, 1897.

T. G. BLACKSTOCK SAYS HIS SYNDICATE FAVORS THE
NORTHPORT SITE.

*Smelters will not be built in the Province he thinks
until Crow's Nest Line is located.*

Toronto World: Ever since the purchase of the War Eagle by the Gooderham-Blackstock-Cox syndicate and its consolidation with other properties, the Rossland and Spokane press has been speculating upon the effect the big deal would have upon the proposition for a smelter at the town of Northport, just to the south of the boundary line. It seems to be the opinion out West that the new company would require a new smelter to handle the product of their groups of Trail Creek and Slocan mines.

With a view to ascertaining the situation, a *World* representative yesterday afternoon waited upon Messrs. Geo. Gooderham and T. C. Blackstock, and he was assured that the syndicate does not intend to put up a smelter. Mr. Blackstock stated that, in company with other mining corporations they are financially interested to a certain extent in the Northport smelter, which, he understood, would soon be erected.

In the course of further conversation Mr. Blackstock asserted that, although all the mine owners in Rossland were anxious for the construction of as many smelters as possible, it was his opinion that none would be built on this side of the line until it was known where the Crow's Nest Pass railway was going to run.

DU MARAIS' OPINION.

Rossland Miner, Nov. 20th, 1896.

CONSIDERS THE CAMP OF BUTTE MOST SIMILAR TO
THAT OF ROSSLAND.

IMPRESSIONS FAVORABLE.

*Rossland will be a Great Low Grade Ore Camp
with Smelters as near the Mines as Sufficient
Water can be Obtained.*

Emile M. du Marais, who came to Rossland to make a report to the French Government on the mineral resources of the Trail Creek camp, concluded his work this week, and will go to Nelson and the Slocan country shortly. During his visit here M. du Marais has impressed himself on those who have had the pleasure of meeting him as a most painstaking, conscientious and capable mining man. His report will in some respects be the most complete ever made on this camp. It will be sent to the French Minister of Commerce, and will be for the use of the French investing public.

The work of M. du Marais has been very extensive. He was first sent to the gold fields of Northern Siberia, and was there five months. Recently he has been in Montana and Colorado.

In order to obtain from M. du Marais such an expression of his views on the Trail Creek camp as he is at liberty to give to the public, *The Miner* submitted to him a number of questions, with the request that he make the answers in writing, which he has had the courtesy to do. The questions and answers follow:

"What are your impressions of the camp—favorable or unfavorable?"

"Although the camp is a little new to give a definite opinion, I can say that my impression is favorable. The camp seems to be remarkable for its extent and its powerful mineralization."

"Have you observed any other formation like that here?"

"Of course the formation has its own distinctive character, but it seems to me that the mining camp of Butte is the most similar to the Rossland camp."

"In what respect is this camp like Butte?"

"As in Butte the ore deposits are in wide fractures in the country rock, and very often go through the walls impregnating the country rock. As in Butte the value in

copper is rarely found near the surface, but in Butte the rock is very alterable granite, in which the feldspar may be decomposed and replaced by iron and copper pyrites, giving the enormous ore bodies of the Anaconda and Rarus mines. In Rossland the rock being much harder it cannot be decomposed by water, and the large ore body beyond the vein itself can be found only in the places where the rock is fractured. In Butte there is no gold—only silver; in Rossland the value is mostly in gold."

"Do you think we can successfully treat our low grade ores?"

"I think that the future of the camp is exactly in the low grade ores. Every year there is some improvement in the treatment of such ore. I hope that the new railroad from the Crow's Nest Pass will be built very soon, and bring at low price the fuel necessary for mining and smelting purposes. At that time the price of smelting will be largely reduced. It is very probable too that for very silicious and low grade ores some chemical process, such as cyanide or chlorination, will be successfully used. The reduction of the price of treatment will be the most important factor in the rapid development of the camp, for it seems to me that Rossland will become a large camp for low grade ore rather than a small camp for high grade ores."

"Will the tendency be to establish smelters in or near the camp?"

"With such low grade ore abundant in the camp the best place for treating seems to be the one nearest the mines with abundant supply of water at all seasons. I do not know if it is possible to bring to Rossland a sufficient quantity of water at reasonable expense. If not, it is very easy to find on the banks of the Columbia river some good place, when the output of the camp will be too great for the Trail smelter to handle."

"Do you think French capital will be attracted to British Columbia?"

"French capitalists are a little slow to invest in new countries, but they prefer the sure profits from low grade camps to the enormous but less certain profits of extraordinarily rich districts. The time may come when a few more mines have paid dividends, when they will invest pretty largely."



JUMBO



WAR EAGLE



LE ROI

TRAIL



O.K.



ROSSLAND



4
PIONEER
GROUP

HELEN



INTERNATIONAL

BOUNDARY

LINE

1. DOUBLE STANDARD

2. GREAT REPUBLIC

5
ROYAL GOLD
GROUP



MIVIEW

COYOTE

C. & R. MT. R.R.
WAGON ROAD

1
2
TRAIL



3
EMPIRE
GROUP

COLUMBIA RIVER

□ NORTHPORT.

